NOT LIKELY TO BACK DOWN. PRESIDENT DOLE'S BROTHER SAYS ONLY

FORCE CAN RESTORE THE QUEEN.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BE BULLIED, EVEN BY MR. CLEVELAND.

Riverside, Cal., Nov. 22.-In conversation with the representative of the United Press, George B, Dole, a resident of this city and brother to President Dole of Hawaii, gave opinions very frankly as to recent occurrences on the Hawaiian Islands and their possible outcome.

and their possible outcome.

"It is, of course, impossible to predict the outcome at Hawaii." said Mr. Dole. "We cannot tell what news the steamer may bring, but there is one thing certain: If the United States does not force the Provisional Government out of power, it will stay where it is. It has a large armed force -large for a small country like Hawaii-and will fully able to hold its own against any attempts of the Royalists to regain power. It is impossible for the Queen to recover the throne without help from outside. Even if the United States says the Queen shall rule again, the Provisional Govern-ment will not give up. It will only yield if an armed force is landed, and will never surrender

its present position to moral suasion.
"I do not believe it is true." he continued, "that the United States naval forces precipitated the downfall of the Queen. Facts as they come to me are quite different from the version of Commissioner Blount. The simple truth is that the revolution had gained such headway that the American residents were with reason alarmed and asked to have the marines landed for protection, and this was

"Do you think that there is any possibility that any other foreign nation may interfere now?" was

"Well," said Mr. Dole, "there is just one chance It is possible that if members of the Provisional Government become convinced that the United It is possible that if members of the Provisional Government become convinced that the United States will resort to force they might tender the country to England and ask that the English Minister raise the British flag. Whether the English Minister would accept the offer is a little doubtful. You know, of course, that fifty years ago England and France entered into a mutual treaty by which each agreed never to annex Hawaii. Possibly, however, if the islands were offered, and England wanted them, she would not let that treaty prevent her taking possession. There might be a way to get around it."

"You are quite certain that the Queen's party cannot get control without foreign aid?"

"I don't think there is any chance of it." was the reply. "As I said, the Provisional Government has a strong force—strong enough to overcome any rising of the Royalists. Besides that, when my brother believes he is in the right, as he certainly does now, he is the most determined man I know. No: I do not fear a successful Royalist outbreak."

In regard to the prospect of an armed intervention by the United States, Mr. Dole said:

"I do not believe that President Cleveland will dare go to that extreme. There is one little incident that puzzles me. I refer to the Philadelphia's boats being launched one night recently, filled with marines and guns, ready to proceed ashore. I have never heard that incident explained. The only way I can account for it is that there was a Royalist rising planned, and the naval forces were held in readiness, but that the Queen's followers got scared and did not dare to make the attempt. As far as I can learn the affair was as much of an enigma in Honolulu as here."

In conclusion, Mr. Dole said that the future of the islands depended entirely upon their having a good government. If the Queen had put good men in her Cabinet she might have keet the

new Administration in the United States, and then a sensation is expected.

Probably one of the best informed men in the United States as to Hawaiian affairs is Mr. Dole. He has spent the greater part of his life on the Islands, and, leaving them several years ago, has kept himself constantly informed by correspondence and otherwise as to the events at Hawaii. Besides hearing from his brother frequently, he has many letters from others on the islands.

BLOUNT'S LETTER OF APRIL 8. AMERICAN CITIZENS ACCUSED OF DETHRONING THE QUEEN-" PERVERTED INFLU-

ENCE" OF THE GOVERNMENT. Washington, Nov. 22 .- In the official "papers re

lating to the mission of James H. Blount, United States Commissioner to the Hawanan Islands," "No. 5" is a letter from Mr. Blount to Mr. Gresham, dated April 3, 1898. As differing constructions have been placed upon the land text is herewith subjoined. "No. 5. been placed upon the language of this letter its full

"Honolulu, Hawailan Islands, April 8, 1893. "Sir: I send you by the steamship China the following documents: Report of the President of 1892: Constitution of the Hawaiian Islands for 1887: taining the Constitution of 1884, and the Hawailan "These contain much valuable information, which

may be useful in properly understanding the political movements and the disposition of different classes of persons in these islands. I forbear any comment now. It seems to me important to gather all the information I can, in every direction, before permitting myself to reach conclusions or indulge in comments. I am conversing with many persons conversations I have in writing. They will cover I will not, as a rule, forward them by mail.

"I send a conversation between Admiral Skerrett and myself, taken down by my stenographer and approved as corect by Admiral Skerrett. (Inclosure No. 1.) I inclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Thurston to Mr. Antone Rosa, the original of which I have seen. Also an explanation of Hawaiian words used in Mr. Thurston's letter. (Inclosure No. 2.) I inclose also a copy of a letter written by Mr.

Inclose also a copy of a letter written by Mr. Thurston to Mr. J. T. Colburn, who was in the last Ministry of the Queen. (Inclosure No. 3.)

"I think the Annexation party is endeavoring to impress the Royalists with the belief that, although the American ensign has been hauled down and the American troops ordered to their vessels, under color of protecting the persons and property of American citizens the troops will be returned, if need be, to suppress an outbreak against the existing Government.

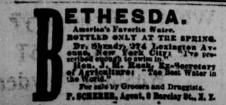
"As a class, American citizens here have been the most active in dethroning the Queen, and are active in maintaining the existing Government. If they are thus to participate in the affairs of these islands, and when force is used to suppress such movements on their part the forces of the United States are to be called in to protect their persons and property, it does seem that our Government encourages them to lawlessness and its good faith its impugned. My present impression is that the existing Government owes its being and its maintenance to this perverted influence. Of course, time and further inquiry may furnish a different and better opinion.

"It is not easy for me to impress persons here

and rurther inquiry may rurnish a different and better opinion.

"It is not easy for me to impress persons here with the complete idea of our non-interference policy, coupled with exceptions. The protection of the persons and property of American citizens here has come to mean aid to or enforcement of the laws whenever force is used against existing authority. This may be used to create a new Government and maintain it.

"To meet the situation here may require a clear, defined and thoroughly advertised announcement of when and how our troops are to be used. I know



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much must always be left to the sound direction of the representative of the United States here. Any suggestion or instruction to me, additional to what has been already given, would be very helpful. I am, etc. "United States Commissioner."

In his previous letter of April 6, announcing his arrival in Honolulu on March 23, Mr. Blount said: "The American Minister and Consul-General seem to be very intense partisans for annexation. I do not yet see how they will embarrass me in the purposes of my mission. While they seemed to give out the impression that the troops will be brought back here in the event of trouble, my presence discredits the authority of their statements. I have uniformly stated that the troops would only be used for the purpose of protecting the property and persons of American citizehs; that I could not tell in advance what specific contingency would justify me in doing so, At this time I think I may pursue all my inquiries in the midst of peaceful surroundings."

AMERICA IN HAWAII.

EX-MINISTER STEVENS SPEAKS OF OUR INTERESTS AND RESPONSIBIL ITIES THERE.

THE VALUE OF THE ISLANDS-FALL OF THE UNWORTHY MONARCHY-THE REQUEST

FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNION. West Somerville, Mass., Nov. 22.-The Hon. John L. Stevens, formerly United States Minister to the Sandwich Islands, lectured to-night to a crowded audience, in the lyceum course, on Hawalian af-fairs, with special reference to the interests and responsibilities of the United States in the islands. He said in substance:

Our interest in Hawaii appertains to at least three questions, more or less distinct from each other, though they cannot be considered entirely separate. There is the question of Christian civilization, there is the question of American future commercial power in the Pacifiz, and the third involves the issue of responsible government under the American flag, in harmony with pledged American faith, the best American antecedents, and the

What is the intrinsic value of the Hawaiian group? What are their resources, how much civilized population can they sustain, and what are and can be her figures in the American commercial world. The islands have an area of 6400 square before the commercial world. miles, about the size of Connecticut and Rhod-Island united. The chief value of the group is in the five islands of Oahu, Hawali, Maui, Kauali and Well governed and well cultivated they are capable of sustaining a population of a half million soul. They are adapted to the production of sugar, coffee, bananas, rice, oranges, lemons, the raising of cattle, horses and sheep. Though lands capable of producing coffee of a superior quality is believed to be larger than that devoted to sugar culture. An important consideration rela-tive to coffee culture is that it can be done by small farmers, not necessarily requiring large holdings and much combined capital, as doe- the rateing of sugar. The increase of freeholders, farmers, and fruit cultivators is the aim of the present Pro visional Government, which has resolved to cut up the crown and government lands and dispor-of them to men of limited means, who wish to make for themselves permanen; homes and be-come responsible citizens on American lines of development. Under the monarchy these crown lands were leased out, often to palace favorites, at much less than their real value, and not un-frequently were the means of political corruption. Which of these two policies shall be maintained as to dealing with these lands is of great importance to the future of the islands. THE QUEEN AND HER ADVISERS.

While Kalakaua was facile and good natured, and to regain his lost power. Dying in January, 1890, his sister by his appointment became the Sovereign. She had strongly disapproved of her brother's assent to the reform constitution in 1857. She was known to have been in the Wilcox plot and armed revoit of 1889 for the overthrow of the Constitutional Government. Incapable of ruling, self-willed to extreme obstinacy, she soon fell into the hands of the unworthy, openly defying public and private morals by installing in her palace a Tahitian half-white favorite, who had long sustained scandalous relations to her. Scorning the opinions and advice of all the best men of the islands, but the standard of the unworthy of the constitutional relations to her. Scorning the opinions and advice of all the best men of the islands had a divide of all the best men of the islands. nad long sustained scandarous relations to ner.
Scorning the opinions and advice of all the best
men of the islands, both of her own race and
whites, she finally united her political fortunes
with the opium ring and those who were leagued to carry through the Legislature a sweeping lot tery charter of the Louislana type, which, if its plans, would have given the palace adventurers the opium ring and the lottery gang completcontrol of the Hawalian Government, and made Honolulu not only a secure opium depot but strong fortress from which the lottery men could prey on the American, Canadian and Australian people. Deep in the conspiracy to remove the Wilcox-Jones Ministry, whom all the best men of the islands wished to continue, she signed the lottery and opium bills, appointed to her Cabinet the Lottery bill through the Legislature, imme-diately followed by her attempted coup first calland trying to proclaim a constitution giving herself arbitrary power, overturning an incorruptible and capable Supreme Court, and giving to herself the appointment of new judges, with the final appeal to herself.

the Hawaiian monarchy was absolutely dead, and no restoration is possible except by the exercise of some outside and foreign force.

AN UNOPPOSED REVOLUTION.

At the date of her downfall the misguided and unworthy Lilluokalani was without sympathy and aid of the best of the native Hawaiians and of all the respectable and responsible white residents of the islands. Not a hand was lifted in defence of the semi-barbarian throne when it fell, conclusively disproving the assertion of the unscrupulous agent of the fallen Queen, sent to Washing ton to secure as large a sum of money as possible for conveying to our Government all her righ and title to the Hawailan throne and to the crown lands, to which she had never had any other claim than to the income so long as she reigned. This agent before embarking for Washington made surof a large advance fee of thousands of dollars, which the fallen Queen paid out of her own purse, and he thought he might help his case by the use of the utterly baseless statement that the United Liliuokalani of her throne, and Claus Spreckels, who wants a weak Hawalian monarchy for his tool, though he was 2,000 miles away when the Queen fell, sees fit to repeat this absurd story of the Queen's lawyer, who happens to be one who had formerly served Spreckels in California, and whom the unscrupulous sugar king makes

use of in Hawaii. . . . In presenting themselves for admission into the American Union, the islands come under more American aspects than any of our previously annexed American Union, the islands come under more American aspects than any of our previously annexed States or Territories, as the facts I have just stated apundantly attest. Why should they not the permitted to come under the flag so dearly loved in the islands? A recent writer in an American magazine, a man of European birth and education, and of more or less sympathy with his native fatheriand, and who does not seem to be animated by American sympathies, objects to the annexation of the islands for the reason that there were in 1890 but 1,920 Americans living upon them. He is evidently unacquainted with the real facts, else he intentionally states a truth in a way to utter an untruth. It is literally correct to say that, according to the Hawaiian census tables of 1890, there were then but about 2,000 persons residing in Hawaii who were born in the United States. But in addition to these a large part of the 7,500 born on the islands of foreign parentage and put down as Hawaiians are of American parentage, and they make an important portion of the American colony. They were educated in American ideas and sentiments, their leading men being graduates of American schools and colleges. Some of these served in the Army of the Union during the War of the Rebellion, suffered in rebel prisons, bear on their persons honorable scara or sleep in graves rede-

ORJECTIONS TO A POPULAR VOTE. But I hear a whisper in the air: "Let the isiands vote on the question." This demand comes from three distinct sources. It was first made by the British Minister at Honolulu, a Tory in his political views, many years a resident in Hawaii, a persistent and an account of the company of the co

from three distinct sources, it was first made by the British Minister at Honolulu, a Tory in his political views, many years a resident in Hawaii, a persistent antazonist of American interests, and by personal bonds and family relations strongly attached to the fallen Hawaiian monarchy. Immediately after its organization in January last he urged this plan on the Provisional Government. This scheme was subsequently brought forward by the Queen's attorney. The lottery and opium rings, of which the failen Queen's lawyer is believed to be the agent, favors the plan. While the ultra-Tory English and the Canadian Pacific Railroad have purposes in view other than those of the fallen Queen and the lottery and opium rings, they are agreed as to the method of defeating annexation.

The ex-Queen's attorney has often been the paid agent of Claus Spreckels, and the latter makes part of the alliance to kill annexation by the plebiscitum. This is an alliance powerful as it is disreputable. It is not admissible by honest Americans for the following reasons: It would surely result in the raising of an enormous corruption fund by the allied parties. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is a great power in Canadian politics, and in the past has used vast bribes to accomplish its designs, and wants to have its foot and hand firmly in Hawaii.

Claus Spreckels is a very rich man, holds money to be the chief power in politics, and would pay out enormously to keep the sugar planters of the islands under his grinding monopoly, to restore his prestige lost by the fall of the monarchy, and to carry out his scheme to make the islands an out-side field, mainly for cheap Asiatic labor and raw sugar production. He could carry out his threat to load his steamers and outvote the Provisional Government by an extensive colonization. The powerful Pacific opium ring, with its ramifications in British Columbia, California, Hong Kong and Honolulu, wish to make a sure depot in Hawaii from which they could not do with United States authority established in

WILL AMERICA PERMIT RESTORATION It was less than ten years after Asa Thurston plant there an American colony, when the people of the United States were deeply stirred by the efforts of the Turks to crush new-born Greece. It was in the forenoon of Henry Clay's fame as an orator that he made his stirring appeal in behalf of an imperilled people, and it was then that Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, went to Athena with American contributions to aid in this struggle of Christian civilization against the Turk. The aroused public aentiment of the world finally compelled the leading nations to go to the rescue of the suffering Greeks. Some of you remember when Hungary, under the mighty inspiration of Kossuth and Deak, sprung to arms as an enancipated people, and how she was finally crushed to the earth by a coalition of Russia with Austria. The pressure of public shame was so great on the conquerors that even haughty and imperial Austria was compelled to do justice to a people struncling for better government and better laws. It is but a few years since that the rule of Turkey in Buigaria was so despotic and cruel that the moral sentiment of Europe compelled the leading nations to take action. You remember how our American, Eugene Schuyler, and the teachers and students of the American Roberts College, at Constantinoje, by their sharp pens and Sarning periods, aided in this successful effort to reache the Builgarians from the abuses and crimes of Turkish officials. Some of you remember when the Free-State men of Kansas were in peril by the Border Rufflans of Missouri, and the young city of Lawrence had been burned, how the voices of Phillips. Theyer, Robinson and Sumner rang out with shame to the American people, and how aid finally came. Can it be possible that the struggling and threat. efforts of the Turks to crush new-born Greec-

Washington, Nov. 22.-Mr. Thurston's statements in contradiction of the statements of Mr. Blount in regard to the facts of the recent revolution in Hawaii necessarily excite much attention hers, calls the fact that when the news of that event was received the British Minister (at that time Sir Lionel Sackville-West) asked the United States Government to join England and France and Germany in an international guarantee of the neutrality of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands (similar to the Samoan agreement). He waited upon Mr

ity of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands (similar to the Samoan agreement). He waited upon Mr. Bayard and handed him the following memorandum, which is printed at page 771 of Foreign Relations of 1883.

"Memorandum handed to Mr. Bayard by Sir L. S. Sackville-West.

"Washington, D. C. December 23, 1887.

"England and France, by the convention of November 23, 1843, are bound to consider the Sandwich Islands as an independent State and never to take possession, either directly or under the title of a protectorate or any other form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed.

"The best way to secure this object would, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be that the powers chiefly interested in the trade of the Pacific should join in making a formal declaration similar to that of 1843, above alluded to, and that the United States Government should, with England and Germany, guarantee the neutrality and equal accessibility of the islands and their harbors to the ships of all nations without preference."

The United States did not adopt the suggestion Nothing in affirmation or contradiction of the restoration of the Queen can be obtained from official rources.

THE CHINA SAILS FOR HONOLULU. San Francisco, Nov. 22.-The steamer China, which has just sailed for the Orient, touching at Honolulu, carries official dispatches to Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin.

THE CONSPIRACY PROVED.

From The New-York Sun.

The Blount report and its accompanying documents are conclusive upon one point. They prove that the Paramount Commissioner went out to Hawaii, not to hear both sides and weigh the evidence and arrive at an independent judicial conclusion, but to make up a lawyer's case and an exparte argument sufficiently plausible to afford a working basis for the execution of the predetermined policy arranged and planned by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham and their Administration.

That is to say, the Blount report is the result of the policy of infamy, not the policy of infamy the result of the Paramount gentleman's investigations.

That is to say, the Blount report is the result of the policy of infamy, hot the policy of infamy the result of the Paramount gentleman's investigations.

The incontrovertible evidence of this is furnished by Mr. Blount himself, and to that extent he is entitled to the gratitude of patriotic Americans. With naivete as astounding as it was unconscious, the Paramount Commissioner put himself upon record as having reached his decision before he had heard any part of the testimony.

On April 6 Mr. Blount wrote to the Department of State, announcing his arrival at Honolulu on March 25. Two days later, on April 8, he wrote a letter to the Department, which, according to the synopsis now furnished to the press by favor of Secretary Gresham. "deplores the perverted influence of Minister Stevens and Consul-General Severance, to which he ascribes the existence of the Provisional Government."

Therein is the whole story of Mr. Blount's mission. On April 8, at the very threshold of his "investigation of the facts," almost before he has had time to recover from the motion of the ship that took him out to Honolulu, the Paramount Commissioner of Measrs. Cleveland and Gresham writes back to his principals, announcing practically the whole conclusion embodied in his final report of July 17. The weeks and months which he meantime devoted to the pretended labors of impartiality and conscientious investigation were superfluous, except in so far as they enabled him to find props for prejudice and fortifications for a foregone conclusion. As an examination preliminary to an impartial judgment. Mr. James H. Blount's proceedings in the Sandwich Islands between April 8 and July 17 were pure humbus. He was there as a detective agent, a retained advocate, the

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### Knocked Down

store two rooms can now be earpeted for by order of Major-General O. O. Howard, comthe money that it formerly cost for one. A large importation of ORIENTAL RUGS, less than

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maker-up of a given case according to orders, not as a Commissioner endeavoring to ascertain the whole truth. What fair-minded person can attach any weight to the final report of an investigator who reported at the very beginning of his inquiry that his conclusions were already reached?

If the significance of Mr. Blount's letter of April 8 had been perceived by the promoters of the policy of infamy they would never have permitted the extraordinary document to emerge from the archives. The ParamountCommissioner has given away the Cleveland and Gresham conspiracy to restore the rotten monarchy. There would be something irresistibly humorous in the manner of this unexpected and unlatentional disclosure of the original animus and purpose of Mr. Blount's gission if the confession did not impeach the good faith of an American Administration and bring shame to those who have believed in the sincerity of its professions.

RESULT OF A BRUTAL MAN'S ASSAULT.

HE STRIKES HIS WIFE. HER BABY IN HER ARMS -THE INFANT FALLS AND DIES-ANOTHER CHILD CRITICALLY ILL FROM

THE SHOCK

A story of drunkenness and cruelty, resulting in the death of a six-weeks-old child and the probable death of another, five years old, was revealed able death of another, five years oid, was receased in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. James Hart, a laborer in the Street Cleaning Department, lived at No. 43 West Fifty-second-st, with his wife, Ellen, and his two children, Ellen, five years, Monday noon. Because his wife refused to give him more money he became enraged, seized an axe and sprang at the woman. She pleked up her little baby boy from his cradle, and held him in her arms between herself and the infuriated father. Little Ellen had hold of her mother's dress.

As Hart jumed toward his wife with uplifted axe the girl fell to the floor in convusions. Hart, with an oath, dropped the axe, and grabbed a chair and struck the poor woman over the head with it. The woman staggered from the force of the blow and her arms relaxed. The infant fell to the floor, and died a couple of hours later.

On Tuesday Mrs. Hart got a warrant for her husband's arrest for assault. She said nothing about the death of the child. Court officer Beller, who executed the warrant, was horrified to see Mrs. Hart sitting by the corpse of her infant, while lying beside her was the girl Ellen, apparently dying. Hart was sumbering peacefully in bed. At court Hart was committed. Monday noon. Because his wife refused to give him

SERGEANT CROWLEY TO BE SET FREE.

HE WILL BE RULEASUD FROM SING SING PEISON

ON NOVEMBER 30. Albany, Nov. 22 (Special).-Governor Flower ha ommuted the sentence of David H. Crowley, the sergerat of the Police Department of New-York who was convicted in May, 1885, of the crime of apsault upon a young woman named Maggle Morris. He was sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for seventeen years and six months. The commutation under which he will be released on November 30 reduces the sentence by about two years and four months, and was granted on the recommendation of Recorder Smyth, who sentenced him, and of District-Attorney Nicoli, who took part in the prosecution. The application for elemency has been earnessly supported by George Elliss, Ellian Root, Joel B. Erhardt, Daniel E. Sickles, John I. Davenport and others. This statement is made on the authority of Governor Flower. It is known that for some time great efforts have been made to secure Crowley's release. sault upon a young woman named Maggle Morris.

Crowley would be pardoned, for District-Attorney Nicoll and Recorder Smyth both recommended this in his judgment Crowley had already suffered enough, as he had been in prison eight years, and had lost all claim to a pension from the police fund. Crowley's assault on Maggie Morris ocurred on April 25, 1855, in Standard Hall, where the young woman was attending a dance. She was sixteen Fears old. Crowley was arrested, indicted and convicted in short order.

A SUPPER TO HENRY IRVING.

When John S. Wise was in London he was enterfained supper at Mr. Wise's home. No. 226 West Forty-fourth-st. The other gund's prisent wert Brain Stalter, General Horace Porter, Governor McKludey, Jeseph Jedferson, Thomas A. Edison, John W. Mackay, Semator Jones, John Russell Young, John Carlwidder, Edibu Root, Pallip Schuyler, Judge E. T. Bartle t. Colonel Peter S. Michle, of West Point: Licutemants Mott and Treat, U. S. A.; J. O. Donner, Colonel Ochiltee, O. D. Muan, H. N. Muna, A. M. Palmer, Frank J. Sprague, Colonel Horace Fry, Judge Townsend and C. P. Clark.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Washingon, Nov. 22.-The storm which was centra over Lake Huron this meraing has moved slowly to the eastward, and is now central to the north of Lake On-tario. Westerly gales continue in the take regions and tario. Westerly gales continue in the lase regions and on the Eastern New-England clear. The barometer has rison resoldly in the central valleys and generally over Bocky Mountain districts, it being highest north of Montana. It has fullen rapidly in the New-England Coast, and slowly on the Pacific Coast, it is coller transfer throughout the contral valleys, the lake regions and the Northwest. It is warmer generally along the Atlantic Coast. Coast.
Colder, generally fair weather will prevail over the central valleys and from Scathern New-Imgland southward to North Carolina, with northwesterly winds. The emperature will fail decidedly in the loke regions and he Onto Valley, with brisk and high northwesterly winds.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, generally fair, except local snow slightly colder Inursals and derioasty coller Figury. For Enstern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, fair; colder northwest winds, with a moderate cold wave Thursday night.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair and colder northwest winds. The temperature will fail twenty degrees by Thursday night or Friday mornng.
For North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, gen-erally fair; winds shifting to north; colder Thursday night. For Eastern Fiorida, fair; variable winds. For West Virginia, fair; decidedly colder northwes winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, indiama and Upper Michigan, local grows at lake stations; generally fair in the interior; decidedly colder; northwest winds, brisk and high on lakes.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS HOURS; Morning. Night. 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 30.0 

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the tem-perature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy. day was fair and milder. The temperature ranged between 45 and 51 degrees, the average (48½) being 8 degrees higher than on Tuesday and 12 higher than on the corresponding day last year.

In and near New-York to-day the weather will be colder and continue fair.

Scrofula Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking six bottles of I am now well. I am very grate ful to you as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and

> Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed for SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR THE PATRIOT MARTYR.

THE STATUE TO CAPTAIN NATHAN HALE TO BE UNVEILED ON SATURDAY.

PREPARATIONS MADE BY THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION-THE CEREMONIES IN CITY HALL PARK-A PARADE BY UNITED STATES TROOPS AND MARINES

Captain Nathan Hale, whose statue will be unveiled by the Sons of the Revolution in Lity Hall Park on Evacuation Day, Saturday, Nov. 25, was an officer in the Regular Army of the United States, and manding the Department of the East, Colonel



(By the courtesy of Harper's Weekly.) Loomis L. Langdon, 1st United States Artillery, of the 2d United States Artillery, Company A 6th United States Infantry, and other troops of the department. The column will be formed at Broad and Pearl sts., and will proceed to the statue in the following order:

Flatoon of Police,
Grand Marshal-Major Henry Channeey, ir.
First U. S. Artillery Band. S. Battalion of Engineers, under command of William M. Black, U. S. A.

William M. Baces, C. S. S.

Batteries under Colonet Longdon.

Old Guard, in command of Major Thomas E. Sloan.

Naval Brigade, ender Captain R. R. Wailisce, U. S. N.

Lieutenbut T. E. M. Mason, U. S. N.;

1st Battalion U. S. Marlies. 2d Battalion Seamed
U. S. S. New-York and Machins. 3d Battalion, Seamed men, U. S. S. New-York and Minutenement. 7th Regiment Band.

President and Officers New-York Society Sons of th Revolution.
Officers of the General Society.

Representatives from the Society of the Cincinnati, So-clety of the War of 1812, Artee Society of the Mex-ican War, Military Order of the Loyal Lerica, Delegations from other State Societies. Washington Continental Guard, under Captain John G.

The line of march will be Broad-st., to Wall-st., to Broadway, to City Hall Park, where the statue to be unveiled is placed at the southwest corner of Broadway and Mail-st. The order of exercises at the statue will be as follows: 1-Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Morzau Dix, general chaplain

of the sect ty. -Presentation of the status to the sectety by Mr. William teaston Hamilton, chairman of the generality

U. S. Artillery, and r Castain J. W. Dillenback.
--Music: "America"-1st U. S. Artillery band.
--Acceptance of the status by President Tallmadge in

behalf of the society.

-Presentation of the statue to the city of New-York by 1-Presentation of the statue to the city of New York by
Pr sident Tillmadge, and acceptance by Mayor Giray.
8-Masse: "Hall Columbia"—7th Regiment band.
10-Aidress by Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. Ascommanding Department of the East.
10-Music: "Yankee Doodle"—1st U. S. Artiflers band.
11-Address by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, greatgrandhephew of Captain Nathan Hale.

air-ith Regiment band and 1st U. S. Artillary bank The Sons of the Revolution will assemble at Fraunces's Tavern, No. 103 Broad-st., at 2 p. m.,

Fraunces's Tavern. No. 103 Broad-st., at 2 p. m., ewhere the "long room" of the tavern has been especially reserved for visiting delegations. The insignia of the society are to be displayed conspleuously on the left breast. The guests of the society will assemble in the Governor's Room of the City Hall at 2:15 p. m., where a committee will receive them.

The Committee on Parade consists of Major Charles H. Whopper, U. S. A., chairman: Captain Alexander Macomb Wetherfill, U. S. A., Henry Chauncey, ir., John Jackson Riker, W. Gay Dominick, John Butterfield Holland and Albert Delafteld. The invitations on behalf of the society were issued by James Mortimer Montgomery, treasurer, No. 56 Wall-st. The representation of the statue of Captain Hale, presented herewith, is given by permission of "Harper's Weekly."

The workmen preparing for the unveiling have been making excellent progress. The pedestal and the statue are in position. The face looks toward Broadway. A grand stand for the orators and officers of the society who take part in the exercises is being built on the street side.

The Tablet Committee of the society has arranged to have tablets unveiled on Saturday at No. 1 Broadway, near Forty-third-st., West and Laight-sts. John and William sts., and 15 Third-st., and Eleventh-ave.

SCHAEFER MAKES A WORLD'S RECORD.

A RUN OF 313 POINTS IN THE BILLIARD MATCH

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Schaefer and Ives played their second game of \$60 points in Central Music Hall tonight before a large assemblage of men and women. "The Wizard" broke his high-run record of the world, and went 113 better. At the outset Ives had 137 billiards to make before reaching his opponent's second game of 500 points in Central Music Hall tonight before a large assemblage of men and women.
"The Wizard" broke his high-run record of the
world, and went H3 better. At the outset fyes had
17 billiards to make before reaching his opponent's
18 black seventy-eight, which, added to his break of seventy-three in the first inning to-night, brought his run up to 151. In the next he missed the first essay and followed with one, but in the fifth he was seen 14 Ktx 2 P run up to 131. In the next he missed the first essay and followed with one, but in the fifth he was seen in all his old-time glory as an artist with a cue and ivories. With one stroke he gathered the balis and held them together at anchor while he carrended with a delicate, fairy touch, until the spectators became dizay watching him wear out the carpet by walking from one side of the table to the other. No one could hear the counting on the balls. They were content to sit and appined while Schaefer broke his world's record for the highest run of billiards of 230 and went fer higher, and Charlie Matthews tried to catch his breath between counts. The first demonstration came when the great player passed his first century point; it was repeated when he passed lives's high run of 131, made lest night, but when the world's record made by himself of 239 was reached and beaten the billiard-lovers became fairly wild with enthusiasm. It was clearly a Schaefer assembly which did not stop at teasing the "Young Napoleon" and calling for him to sit down while Schaefer made billiards. After scoring 243 the Wizard "fell down" on a cushlon and bank essay, making way for Ives, who failed to pick up a shot. It was plain to see that Ives was rattied by his opponent's big lead, and he made only live in three innings.

Schaefer's record-breaker brought his total up to 1,256, while Ives's score was only 753. The young player's execution was poor and his judgment indifferent. His plays for position were well meant, but he could not bring the balls in contact like the Wizard.

Viroqua, Wis., Nov. 22.-The funeral of General

Rusk on Friday will be an imposing one. Ex-President Harrison and ex-Secretaries Noble and President Harrison and ex-Secretaries Noble and Miller will surely be here, and several other members of the Harrison Cabinet are expected. Special trains will leave Milwaukee and Madison on Friday morning with people coming to the funeral. The party from Madison will number 200, and will include Governor Peck and all the State officers, also Washburn Post, G. A. R., which will are as escort at the funeral. The services will begin at 2 o'clock on Priday afternoon, and the burial will be in the village cemetery.

Collector Klibreth yesterlay appoint to aureescor to

Collector Kilbreth yesterlay appelnt it a successor to Wilson Ber yman as Deput; Collector in the Entry Division. The same of one new conjuncte will not be alven out by the Cal'e tor until the appelntness has been confirmed by the Servicy of the Treasury. Mr. Berryman was made a Chie Clerk by Collector Headrick Jeans the present Collector came in. There was considerable gassip about the Calcton House yesterday about the appointness of a Earla's other to unceed, Incoders B. Willes, the two near most inked about for the position were Silas W. Purt, whe was formerly Naval Officer, and John J. Eleman.

### A Natural Food.

Conditions of the system arise when ordinary foods cease to build fleshthere is urgent need of arrest-

ing waste-assistance must come quickly, from natural

food source. Scott's Emulsion

of all foods—it is cod-liver oil reinforced, made easy of digestion, and almost as palatable as milk. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All draggieta,

## Two Medals

were awarded at the World's Fair to C. H. Evans & Sons' India Pale Ale for purity and unexcelled quality. The only Ale at the Exhibition

that stood the test of 100 per cent. Old, Rich, Mellow, Clear as Sunlight, Effen

vescent as Champagne. Sold Wherever Other Brands Are Sold.

DRY GOODS IN DEMAND. AN AUCTION SALE YESTERDAY REALIZED

NEARLY \$1,500,000.

BUYERS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY SNAPPES UP BARGAINS AND PRICES REACHED THE TOP NOTCH WITH THE LAST LOT SOLD.

"Are you going to Lakewood to-morrow?" "No, sir; I am going home to mark up my goods. I have more stock than I had this morning, and it is worth more."

This short dialogue between Cornelius N. Bliss and a large buyer at yesterday's big drygoods sale, which took place immediately after the last lot had been sold, indicates the feeling which prevalled among the merchants assembled there. The sale was one of the largest which have taken place here for a long time, and was attended by buyers from all over the country. San Francisco elbowed Poston and New-Orleans crowded Minneapolis in the struggley for the domestic cotton goods, and, in many instances, John C. Wilmerding, who did the selling, had to refuse offers because lots were ex-

hausted. Wilmerfling, Morris & Mitchell, Nos. 64 and 68 White-st, sold the goods, by order of Bliss, Fabyan & Co.. on a credit of "four months from March L largely to the activity in bidding and to the good prices realized, and 18,200 packages were sold between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., consisting of sheetings, Marseilles quilts, ginghams, damasks, denima checks, cottonades, ticks, cheviots, jeans, sateens and American bags-all the production of the fol-Laconia Company, Bates Manufacturing Company, Columbian Manufacturing Company, Thorndike Company, Androscoggin Mills, Warner Cotton Mills, Palmer Mills, Otis Company and Cordis Mills. The interest in the sale never flagged, high-water mark in the prices was reached with the last iot offered, and buyers and sellers were allke pleased with the result. A list of the large purchasers includes the H. B. Claffin Company, Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Teft, Weller & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., Butler, Clapp & Co., Swetser, Pembrook & Co., Teft, Weller & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., Butler, Clapp & Co., Morris Well, Bloomingdale Brothers, S. Steinfeld and R. H. Macy & Co., New-York City; Marshall Field & Co., Ely, Walker Drygoods Company, J. V. Farwell & Co., Mandell Brothers, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Partridge & Netcher, Chicago; Alms & Doelpke and the John Shillito Company, Cincinnati; S. C. Davis & Co., and Rice, Six & Co., St. Louis; Levy, Loeb & Co., and Rice, Six & Co., St. Louis; Levy, Loeb & Co., and Rice, Six & Co., Kaufman & Isaacs and Schwartz & Son, New-Orleans; Murphy, Grant & Co., Icyneman & Co. and M. Heller, Sons & Co., San Francisco; the Pittsburg Dry-Goods Company, Badford, Thomas & Co., R. H. White & Co., Shepard, Norwell & Co., Farley, Harley & Co. and Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston; Doughton & Wilkins, J. H. Long & Co., John Wanamaker and C. R. McMuilen & Co., Philadelphia; S. Kahn, Son & Co., Daniel Miller & Co., Joseph Grinsfelder, Straus Bros., Hurst, Purnell & Co. and Pearle Bros. & Co., Baltimore; Finch & Co. and Pearle Bros. & Co., Baltimore; Finch & Van Slyck, Minneapolis; Buileni, Morro & Emery, Kansas City, and Bamberger, Bloom & Co., Louisville.

Cornelius N. Bilss was seen after the sale, and sald: "Although this was an exceptionally large offering of goods, it represented less than one-half of what a month's sales should be in December, Stocks are small, because of the cessation of production at the fastories, and dealers' stocks are very much reduced all over the country."

"The prices realized," he added, "are highly satisfactory, and are about 5 to 7 per cent below agents' asking prices."

The total amount realized was about \$1,500,000.

The match between J. W. Showalter and J. Halpern was resumed yesterday at the City Chess Club when the former opened the game, Halpern adopting the French defence. With his fourteenth move Showalter showed brilliant play, and finally won after twenty-eight moves. The score now reads: Halpern, 2; Showaiter, 1. Here follows

THIRD GAME,

BLACK,

Halpera,

PK 3

P-Q 4

Shoulder,

15 Ex P

16 Ex Rt sht sht

17 P-R 3

P-R 3

P-R 3

P-R 3

P-R 3

P-R 4

10 P-R 5

10 P-R 7

P-R 6

10 P-R 7

P-R 7

P-R 8

10 P-R 7

P-R 9

10 P-R 1 hr. 21 P x Q 22 B x P 23 B x P 23 B - K 3 24 K - K 25 K - K 26 C - B 7 27 K - K 8 28 B - K 6 28 B - K 6 28 B - K 6 B x P Q-R 2 Kt-Q B 3 P x Kt Position after White's fourteenth move: Black (Halpern) thirteen pieces. 版 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] 19.90

ALLE White (Showalter) fourteen pieces.

"Shall you go to the ball, major?" asked the sweet young maiden. "Ah, no, my dear," returned the major, "My ball days are over since I lost my right leg." "Foo bad; but you'll go to the hop, won't you?"—(Harper's Bazar,

#### Progress

is nowhere more evident than in pre-pared toods, and nowhere is it better exemplified than in the dainty break-fast dish

# Roasted Oats

In its preparation all the good qualities of the grain are preserved and the oils and starch rendered readily assimilable. It is sweet, with a fine nutty flavor and

Digestible.

" The rousting doce it."